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I am informed. The health of the town and vicinity is very good. There is no sickness prevailing, with the exception of a few cases of chills and fever. From Gonzales I came to this place. The general sanitary conditions are fairly good, though no organized effort on the part of the people is responsible for it. The health of this community is reported as being better than it usually is at this season of the year. In notifying the department of my whereabouts this afternoon, I was forced to telephone the message to San Antonio, whence it was forwarded to Washington, owing to the fact that the telegraph company has discontinued its service at this place. Seguin will be the next place investigated. I will reach there to-morrow forenoon.

LOCKHART, TEX., *August 5, 1904.*

I visited Seguin on the 2d instant and inspected the sanitary condition at that place. Early in the season some attempt had been made to inaugurate a sanitary reform, but very soon interest was lost in the matter, and at present nothing is being done. Owing to the fact that it has been an extremely dry season, there is very little standing water about the town, and hence there are fewer mosquitoes to be found than is usually the case at this season of the year. At the time of my visit the County Medical society was in session, and I was invited to address them on sanitary matters, which I did. The medical men are fully alive to the sanitary necessities, but, as in many other places, the laity and the city officials seem to consider it a waste of time and money when directed to sanitary measures. From Seguin I went to Marion, a very small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, located 10 miles west of Seguin. There are not more than 500 people in this town, and no sanitary measures have been attempted. From Marion I returned to Seguin, from which place I came to Lockhart, arriving here last night. From here I will go to San Antonio to-night.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended July 30, 1904: Passengers inspected, 176; immigrants inspected, 36; special inspection of Mexican immigrants passing through the United States in bond, 63; immigrants deported, 2.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended—	
	July 23.	July 30.
Persons inspected.....	161	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \ 220 \\ b \ 2,865 \end{array} \right.$
Persons held.....		0
Pullman cars fumigated.....	c 7	7

a Train.

b Bridge.

c 28 sacks of linen fumigated; 3,556 foot passengers on foot and wagon bridge inspected.

Total number returned to Mexico for not being provided with certificates, 41.

Thirty bags Pullman linen fumigated.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows for the week ended July 30, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 183; Mexican immigrants inspected, 64; special Pullman passengers inspected, 14; Syrians inspected (special), 5; inspection certificate, cause of death, corpse transferred into United States, 1; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 224 pieces.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, August 2, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended July 30, 1904. Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 402; immigrants on passenger trains inspected, 55; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 2; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private coaches disinfected, 1; persons seeking entry from Mexico detained, 21; persons entering via foot and carriage bridge inspected, 3,320; persons presenting at foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 42.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 250, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 3, and 61 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 246, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 3, and 57 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious disease reported.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303; white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 24; white, 8; colored, 16, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000; white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 754; white, 554; colored, 200, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 14, measles 1, scarlet fever 16, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 129 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 30, 1904, from 75 observers, indicate that smallpox and diphtheria were more than usually prevalent, and bronchitis, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, enteric fever, measles, dysentery, intermittent fever, remittent fever, erysipelas, scarlet fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, puerperal fever, and inflammation of brain were less than usually prevalent.